



The Rumford Press
BINDERS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
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17 D '95

Cost.....No.....OF THE

Selectmen & other Town Officers,

• OF

CLAREMONT, N. H.

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEES,

For the year ending March 1st, 1880.

PRINTED BY THE
CLAREMONT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
CLAREMONT, N. H.

State of New Hampshire.

L. S. To the inhabitants of the Town of Claremont, in the County of Sullivan, in said State, qualified to vote in town affairs.

You are hereby notified to meet at the Town Hall, in said Claremont, on Tuesday, the ninth day of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to act upon the following subjects ;

- 1st. To choose a Moderator to preside in said meeting.
- 2nd. To choose all necessary town officers for the ensuing year.
- 3d. To choose a committee for the Stevens High School for the year ensuing.
- 4th. To see what sum of money the town will vote to raise for the support of schools the present year.
- 5th. To see what sum of money the town will vote to raise for the support of Stevens High School.
- 6th. To determine how the school money shall be divided among the school districts the ensuing year.
- 7th. To see what sum the town will vote to raise for the repairs of highways and bridges the ensuing year, and determine whether the same be paid in money or labor.
- 8th. To see what sum of money the town will vote to raise to pay the legal expenses of said town the current year.
- 9th. To see what sum of money the town will vote to raise to pay the debts of the town.
- 10th. To see what sum of money the town will vote to pay firemen the ensuing year.
- 11th. To see what sum of money the town will vote to raise for the support of street lights.
- 12th. To see how much money the town will vote to raise for the support of the Fiske Free Library.
- 13th. To see what sum of money the town will vote to raise for the support of the poor.
- 14th. To determine the rate of discount, if any, the town will vote to allow to persons paying their taxes within such periods as the town may designate, in conformity with Section 17, Chapter 58 of the General Statutes.
- 15th. To see what sum of money the town will vote to raise to

defray the expense of decorating the graves of soldiers who lost their lives in the late rebellion.

16th. To see what sum of money the town will vote to raise for the benefit of the Mechanics Brass Band.

17th. To see if the town will vote to choose an agent to look after the interest of the town in the legacy bequeathed to the town of Claremont, by the will of the late Paran Stevens, with instructions to procure said legacy if possible.

18th. To see if the town will vote to discontinue the new highway laid out by the Selectmen of said Claremont, on the 27th day of May, 1879, beginning at an iron pin set in the ground in front of Farwell's block, fourteen feet west of said block and four rods and twenty-three links south of the south-east corner of Dickinson's brick block, thence north 71 deg. 40 min. west, eighteen rods across Tremont street, over land of Aurelius Dickinson and land occupied by Lambert D. Patten, and Main street, to an iron pin standing in the ground on the West side of said Main street and near the south-east corner of the Library building, the highway being one hundred and forty feet wide; and to elect or appoint and instruct an agent to procure the consent of the Supreme Court for such discontinuance.

19th. To see if the town will vote to repair the town hall, or make any alterations in connection with the same.

Given under our hands and seal this 21st day of February, A. D. 1880.

WILLIAM CLARK,	}	Selectmen of Claremont.
JOHN W. JEWETT,		
ISAAC H. LONG,		

Reports of the Officers OF THE TOWN OF CLAREMONT,

For the year ending March 1st, 1880.

REPORT OF THE SELECTMEN.

Valuation.

Real Estate,	\$ 1,457,062
Factories and Machinery,	244,000
Personal Estate,	525,068
Mills and Carding Machines,	36,600
Toll Bridges and Ferries,	6,000
1047 Polls at \$ 100 each,	104,700
	<hr/> \$ 2,373,430

The rate of taxation was \$ 1. 47 in cash on \$ 100 and eleven cents in labor on highways.

Amount of Taxes.

The amount of tax required to be assessed by law, and by vote of the town, was as follows :

For State tax,	\$ 7,012 00
“ County tax,	7,180 59
“ Schooling, as required by law,	6,135 50
“ Paying debts and interest,	6,000 00
“ Fiske Free Library,	440 00
“ Support of poor,	200 00
“ Highways,	500 00
“ Street lights,	200 00

Amount carried forward, \$ 27,668 90

Amount brought forward,	\$ 27,668 09
" Stevens High School,	1,600 00
" Incidentals,	1,500 00
" Town Officers,	1,300 00
" Firemen,	1,300 00
" Decoration,	75 00
Add percentage,	1,485 86
Non resident highway tax,	11 01
Tax on dogs,	245 00
Schoolhouse tax in District No. 17,	131 10
	<hr/> \$35,316 06

Liabilities of the Town.

FUNDED DEBT.

Bonds outstanding March 1st, 1879,	\$ 128,400
Bonds drawn Jan. 1, 1879, and paid July, 1879,	2,000
Balance,	<hr/> \$ 126,400
Borrowed of Tappan Fund, 1877,	4,500
Amount of coupons outstanding, due and unpaid, on Claremont town bonds, March, 1, 1880,	294
	<hr/> \$ 131,194

Assets.

Due from County on pauper acc't.,	\$ 111 23
" " State for bounties,	4 00
" " Mrs. C. Peck,	9 50
" " rent of school lands,	31 25
On deposit in Claremont National Bank, tendered to Aurelius Dickinson, as land damage,	2,000.00
In hands of Collector,	1,917 15
" " " Treasurer,	2,194 41
	<hr/> \$ 6,267 54
Net indebtedness,	<hr/> \$ 124,926 46

Property owned by the Town.

Stevens High School Building and Lot,	\$ 25,000 00
Town Hall,	10,000 00
Selectmen's Building and Lobby,	1,500 00
Engine Houses,	1,500 00
Amount carried forward,	\$ 38,000 00

Amount brought forward,	\$ 38,000 00
Engines and Hose,	3,500 00
House on Cemetery Lot,	1,600 00
Library Building,	7,000 00
Spring of Water,	300 00
One Piano,	300 00
Two Hearses,	250 00
Town Safes and furniture,	250 00
Fiske Free Library,	3,000 00
Estimated value of Lease Land,	750 00
	<hr/> \$ 54,950 00

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Receipts

Balance in Treasury March 1st, 1879.	\$ 898 89
From State, bounty on wild animals,	25 60
Circus licenses,	20 00
From Francis Locke (balance of highway taxes returned,)	16 10
Rebate on State tax,	624 00
do County tax,	635 00
Rail road tax,	481 00
Literary Fund,	276 02
Savings Bank tax,	5,259 15
Fred'k Jewett for old slate,	12 50
John W. Jewett, Pauper account,	1,770 71
Cash of S. L. Bowers for map,	5 00
A. Burrill, use of Town Hall,	289 00
Luke Watriss for old hose,	52 50
G. A. Bradford for posts,	7 00
Interest on Tappan Fund,	360 00
Trustees Stevens High School, int. on fund,	600 00
Town liquor agent,	114 68
Rent of Library building, balance,	394 97
“ house at the cemetery,	100 00
Licenses on billiard table, from Town Clerk,	38 00
Received of tax collector,	35,382 54
“ of S. C. Grannis, school land rent,	18 75
	<hr/> \$ 47,355 01

Disbursements.

Support of district schools,	\$6,186 24
Support of poor,	1,738 55
Ringling bells, and sextons' services,	297 25
Highways and bridges,	561 25
Incidental expenses,	1,250 13
Damage by dogs,	165 95
Bounty on hawks and foxes,	7 60
Town officers,	1,292 87
Paying debts of the town,	3,000 00
Paying interest on Town debt,	6,389 16
Fire department,	2,293 73
Tappan Fund,	1,830 00
Stevens High School,	2,476 02
Fiske Free Library,	440 00
Abatement of taxes,	204 34
Discount on taxes,	709 92
State tax,	7,012 00
County tax,	7,180 59
School house tax dist. No. 17,	125 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 43,160 60

Incidental Expenses.

Paid Hartley L. Brooks, water trough,	3 00
“ Dr. C. W. Tolles, births and deaths re- turned,	8 50
“ A. R. Cummings, do do do	5 25
“ C. A. Volk, do do do	5 50
“ C. E. Baker, do do do	1 00
“ C. C. Ellis, do do do	7 50
“ S. G. Jarvis, do do do	5 50
“ L. J. Graves do do do	2 25
“ O. B. Way, do do do	7 00
“ Wm. E. Thompson, water trough,	3 00
“ Hiram G. Sherman for decoration pur- poses,	52 05
“ Henry A. Dickinson watchmen on burnt district,	18 00
“ Jos. Weber for printing,	13 50
“ Jno. Tyler water rent,	5 00
“ Amount carried forward,	<hr/>
	\$ 137 05

Amount brought forward,	\$ 137 05
Paid G. A. Bradford, cedar posts,	60 00
" Alonzo F. Rockwell, damages on highway,	25 00
" C. Jones & Co., two iron scrapers,	11 00
" Chas. H. Long, freight on carload of posts,	23 90
" R. S. Howe, for surveying and map of Main Street.	19 50
" Adam R. Leet, water trough,	3 00
" Hiram P. Grandy, printing,	13 00
" Ed. Williams, damages on highway,	1 50
" Cutler Edson, cementing fountain,	2 25
" A. C. Stone & Co., repairs of fountain and Town Hall,	10 74
" Wm. Clark, insurance on Town Hall,	25 00
" Claremont Stay. Co., invoice books, \$5.25, tax books, \$5.25, school books, \$13.60, record books, \$8.00, stationery, \$2.90,	35 00
" Jno. Magrath, slating on Town Hall,	4 35
" Alfred Burrill, one year service at Town Hall,	35 00
" C. Jones & Co., two scrapers,	11 00
" Thomas Bailey, Water trough,	4 50
" John Tyler, water rent,	5 00
" Levi W. Barton, by Richard and Nellie A. Merrill,	340 00
" G. H. Severance, use of water trough two years,	6 00
" B. F. French, wood for selectmen's room,	4 00
" F. S. Chellis, water trough, 2 years,	6 00
" H. W. Parker, services as attorney on Merrill suits, etc.,	50 00
" Ira Colby, services as attorney on Merrill suits,	51 50
" Alfred Burrill, wood for Town Hall and repairs,	42 95
" Francis Whitcomb, water trough,	3 00
" H. L. Brooks, water trough,	3 00
" H. P. Shedd, rent of cemetery land,	6 00
" S. F. Rossiter, expenses in Merrill suit,	2 50
Amount carried forward,	\$ 941 74

Amount brought forward,	\$ 941 74
Paid T. B. Fletcher, water trough,	3 00
“ Jno. Blanchard, water trough,	3 00
“ A. C. Stone & Co., repairs on Town House,	6 25
“ Russell Jarvis, water trough, $\frac{2}{3}$ year,	2 00
“ Claremont Stationery Co., books. &c.,	6 80
“ John M. Ager, water trough,	2 50
“ Geo. H. Stowell, well rope and screws,	2 00
“ W. Clark, expense before tax commission,	17 25
“ Gas burners for street lights,	3 00
“ Bounty on hawks,	1 00
“ J. W. Jewett, postage,	79
“ T. L. Heath for painting,	75
“ Claremont M'f'g Co., printing reports, &c.,	47 25
“ Gas for Town Hall,	76 20

Street Lights.

Paid H. S. Parmelee for repairs labor and oil,	75 50
“ Israel D. Hall for oil,	50
“ George W. Fitch for gas,	60 60
	<u>\$ 1,250 13</u>

Fire Department.

Paid Firemen,	\$ 1,364 80
Caroline Kimball, rent of land,	10 00
Sullivan Machine Co., work on engine No. 4,	2 02
Geo. T. Stockwell, services as Steward,	7 00
Crackers, cheese, herring and oil,	6 18
N. W. Person, for extension ladder,	8 00
H. L. Redfield, services as steward,	9 90
James Leet, coffee, crackers and cheese, March 29, 1879,	6 00
H. P. Grandy, printing By-laws,	8 00
H. C. Fitch, coffee, bread and meat, March 29, 1879,	6 60
Cutler Edson, repairing reservoir,	2 50
A. C. Stone & Co., for lead pipe, repair- ing stove and work on reservoir,	20 96
Geo. H. Stowell, hose, coal, lamps etc.,	457 18
Henry L. Redfield, services as steward,	9 00
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$1,918 14</u>

Amount brought forward,	\$ 1,918 14
Paid Sullivan Mach. Co., repairing hose and putting on couplings,	7 12
Jno. Tyler, filling reservoir,	5 00
F. Haubrich & Co., rubber mittens and coats for firemen,	15 75
For hose,	158 00
Stowell & Welcome, drawing engines to fires,	4 00
Geo. N. Farwell, door destroyed at Tremont House fire,	5 33
Henry S. Parmelee, steward services,	20 64
A. C. Stone & Co., repairing stove etc., at engine house,	4 15
Geo. H. Stowell, hooks, ladders and shovel,	6 43
Luke W. Watriss, for Jesse Sparling, labor on reservoir,	4 50
Jefferies, for the same,	2 50
Fred. Ducat, same,	2 50
J. M. Lewis, work on No. 3 engine house,	3 86
H. A. Willard, labor,	50
Wood and sawing, engine house, No. 3,	7 25
Freight on hose,	1 16
Work on repairs, fire apparatus,	12 55
W. M. Smith, ladder burnt at Tremont fire,	3 00
Jacob Robie, Steward services,	5 00
Monadnock Mill Co., in part payment for hydrant,	75 00
P. W. Donahoe, rope and buckets,	2 10
Jesse Sparling, engine man 1878,	14 00
Charles Davis, " " "	12 75
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,291 23

TOWN OFFICERS.

Paid O. B. Way, services as Moderator,	\$ 5 00
W. H. Redfield, services as policeman,	12 00
Geo. C. Randall, " " "	15 00
C. M. Bingham, services as auditor,	5 00
M. S. Rossiter, services as supervisor,	14 87
Hosea W. Parker, services as auditor,	3 00
Ira Colby, services as supervisor,	7 00
Amount carried forward,	<hr/>
	\$ 61 87

Amount brought forward,	\$ 61 87
Paid Geo. H. Stowell, services as supervisor,	8 75
Wm. E. Tutherly, services as auditor,	4 50
William Clark, services as selectman,	241 00
John W. Jewett, " " "	250 25
" " Overseer of the poor,	50 00
Isaac H. Long, services as selectman,	220 50
Charles G. Buel, liquor agent,	22 91
Charles S. Allen, " "	27 09
E. W. Tolles, services as town treasurer,	90 00
F. F. Haskell, " " " clerk,	75 00
H. L. Hubbard, services as collector etc.,	210 00
J. M. Barnard, " " policeman,	7 50
G. C. Randall, " " "	10 00
H. A. Dickinson, " " "	13 50
	<u>\$ 1,292 87</u>

Highways and Bridges.

Paid Solon C. Lear, for bridge plank,	\$ 2 08
C. J. Cross, labor on highway,	1 45
Adam R. Leet, repairs on highway,	2 20
Albro Proctor, breaking roads,	11 75
James E. Cassidy, breaking roads,	4 33
Martin V. B. Merrill, " "	2 40
Benj. F. Severance, scraping side walks,	15 25
Chas. P. Bailey, breaking roads,	12 33
F. P. Smith, gravel bank,	10 00
D. Cutting, work on highway,	29 61
Mighil Dustin, planking bridge,	33 97
Schuyler Johnson, breaking roads,	8 50
Chester Benton, labor on highway,	20 00
Cutler Edson, work on ledge,	56 25
Silas E. Noyes, labor on highway,	31 83
Alva S. Sprague, " " "	12 58
H. W. Clapp, for sewer traps,	12 00
C. H. Swain, boards and shingles for lottery bridge,	64 27
Wallace N. Bartlett, labor on highway,	14 38
W. B. Henry, sharpening picks, bars and drills,	4 70
James E. Cassidy, one load of stone,	2 25
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$ 352 13</u>

Amount brought forward,	\$ 352 13
Paid Ira F. Chandler, lumber,	7 66
Wm. E. Thompson, logs and labor,	9 77
L. P. Fisher, five loads of stone,	7 50
T. B. Fletcher, highway work,	29 75
John G. Harriman, highway work,	11 03
D. W. Johnson, lumber for highway,	87 46
Harvey Case, labor on highway,	1 20
Geo. H. Stowell, powder fuse and spikes,	18 46
Solon C. Lear, labor and plank,	2 96
L. W. Watriss, repairing scraper,	2 00
Henry C. Sanders, labor,	26 58
Stephen J. Roberts, labor,	2 75
	<hr/>
	\$ 559 25

Public Schools.

Amount of money raised by law,	\$ 6,135 50
Railroad tax,	5 74
School land rents,	40 00
Interest from Tappan fund,	1,830 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,011 24
Paid Superintendent of schools,	100 00
	<hr/>
	7,911 24
Paid prizes from Tappan fund,	1,830 00
	<hr/>
Total amount expended for schools,	\$ 6,081 24

Which by vote was divided \$ 75 to each district and the remainder by the scholar, giving to 1338 scholars, about \$ 3.48 each, in addition to what is given to the district, the whole amount to each district being shown in the following

TABLE.

No. of District.	No. of Scholars.	School Money.	Tappan Fund.	No. of District.	No. of Scholars.	School Money.	Tappan Fund.
1	436	1,592 28	596 31	11	41	217 68	56 08
2	39	210 72	53 30	12	9	106 32	12 33
3	18	137 64	24 64	13	9	106 32	12 33
4	31	182 88	42 40	14	20	144 60	27 32
5	36	200 28	49 24	15	164	645 72	224 30
6	21	148 08	28 74	16	12	116 76	16 43
7	33	189 84	45 13	17	336	1,244 28	459 55
8	14	123 72	19 14	18	34	193 32	46 50
9	60	283 80	82 07	19	14	123 72	19 14
10	11	113 28	15 05		1338	6,081 24	1,830 00

Pauper Account.

Town of Claremont in account with John W. Jewett, overseer of the poor.

Due from the County, Mar. 1, 1879,	\$ 145 89	
Drawn from the Town treasury,	1,735 05	
		\$ 1,881 94
Due from the County, Mar. 1, 1880,	\$ 111 23	
Cash received from the County, and paid into the Town treasury,	1,770 71	
		\$ 1,881 94
Salem Sleeper, bill for Margaret Pike,		3 00
Cash paid town clerk of Enfield for certificate,		50
JOHN W. JEWETT,		
<i>Overseer of the Poor.</i>		

Liquor Agent's Report for five and a half months, ending Aug. 16, 1879.

Amount of liquor, &c., on hand Aug. 16, 1879,	\$ 473 74	
Paid town treasurer,	56 51	
		\$ 530 25
Amount on hand March 1, 1879,	473 16	
Paid agent's salary,	22 91	496 07
Profit to town,		\$ 34 18
Received for liquors, casks, &c.,		731 62
Paid for liquors and freight,	640 11	
“ U. S. license,	25 00	
“ Town treasurer,	56 51	\$ 731 62

CHARLES G. BUEL,
Town Agent.

Amount on hand, March 1, 1880,	\$ 474 90	
Paid town treasurer,	58 17	
		\$ 533 07
Amount on hand, Aug. 16, 1879,	473 74	
Agent's salary,	27 09	500 83
Profit to town,		\$ 32 24
Received for liquors, casks, &c.,		710 81
Paid for liquors and freight,	635 97	
U. S. license,	16 67	
Town treasurer,	58 17	\$ 710 81

CHARLES S. ALLEN, *Town Agent.*

Bounty on Hawks and Foxes.

Paid Isaac H. Long,	5 80
William Clark,	1 00
J. W. Jewett,	80
	<hr/>
	\$ 7 60

Building and Repairing School House.

Paid District No. 17,	\$ 125 00
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Damage on Domestic Animals.

Carlos S. Porter, damage to sheep,	3 00
H. G. P. Cross,	4 00
Matthew Caffrey,	4 00
Edwin E. Greely,	5 00
Charles A. Fisher,	39 00
Michael J. Reardon,	10 00
James B. Bartlett,	5 50
Ingalls E. Heath,	3 50
Lucien E. Jones,	22 50
Fred Jones,	37 00
Geo. J. Ainsworth,	10 50
John W. Lull,	7 00
Russell Jarvis,	14 95
	<hr/>
	\$ 165 95

Ringling Bells and Sextons' Services.

Josiah Smith,	\$ 6 25
Wm. D. Morgan,	12 50
Josiah Smith,	6 25
"	6 25
Alfred Burrill,	138 00
Wm. D. Morgan,	5 00
Josiah Smith,	6 25
Wm. D. Morgan,	5 00
Alfred Burrill,	111 75
	<hr/>
	\$ 297 25

Report of Trustees of the Stevens High School Fund.

MARCH 1ST, 1880.

The amount of this fund in the hands of the Trustees is the same as reported last year, viz., \$ 10,000, invested in notes secured by mortgage, the income of which, \$ 600

has been paid into the Town treasury. We have as yet received no part of the \$40,000 legacy bequeathed by Mr. Stevens, and, after diligent inquiry of the Executors, and others of high standing in the law, we see no use in attempting to press the matter—which of course could not be done without considerable expense. We have no reason to doubt its ultimate payment.

The Alden Literary Prize Fund

consists of the real estate bequeathed by the late Mrs. Mary J. Alden, and \$428.11 deposited in Sullivan Savings Institution. Since the fund came into the hands of the Trustees, there has been received for rents and interest the sum of \$342.28, and paid for repairs, \$57.42, and for prizes, \$150.

E. L. GODDARD,	} Trustees of the Stevens High School Fund.
G. N. FARWELL.	

**Report of the Financial Agent of the Trustees of
Fiske Free Library,**

For the year ending, March 1880.

(1) *Account with Library Building.*

Cash received from rents:

From S. I. L. Woodbury for store,	\$ 185 00
L. M. Blood, “	125 00
R. D. Kellogg, “	100 00
H. W. Parker, for office,	62 00
	<hr/> \$ 472 00

Cash paid for betterments, repairs, &c.:

To H. C. Brown for setting window glass,	2 25
John Tyler, water,	10 00
W. B. Henry, banding tree,	2 50
L. M. Blood, cleaning chimney,	1 00
S. I. L. Woodbury, repairing store,	12 92
G. H. Stowell, glass, glazing and lock,	7 91
A. C. Stone, snow guards and water conductors,	40 45
Total,	<hr/> \$ 77 03
Net income, deposited in town treasury,	\$ 394 97

(2) *Account with Library proper.*

Cash received from town for support of Library,	\$ 375 00
“ “ fines, and sale of Catalogues,	51 95
Total received,	<u>\$ 426 95</u>

Cash paid out:

To Abbie Field, librarian, from Dec. 20, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1880,	\$ 153 66
To J. Sparling for moving ashes,	40
Abbie Field, for paper, ink, wood, brushes, brooms, washing, &c.,	13 00
To C. M. Fitch, for gas from Oct. 1, 1878 to Feb. 1, 1880,	14 70
To H. Judkins, telegram,	33
Claremont Manuf'g Co., for binding books, and for cards,	33 45
To G. H. Stowell, for 8140 lbs coal,	25 45
Haskell & Tolles, mirror,	8 50
G. H. Stowell, broom and duster,	1 75
Freeman & O'Neil, steps,	3 50
Cost of running Library,	<u>\$ 254 74</u>
Balance in hand,	\$ 172 21

O. B. WAY, *Financial Agent.*

March 2, 1880.

Report of Committee on Tappan Fund.

Collected and paid to town treasurer three hundred and sixty dollars interest on notes secured by mortgages on real estate. As the fund now stands there is invested in town bonds,	\$ 20,000 00
Notes secured by mortgages,	6,000 00
Invested in Fiske free library building.	4,500 00
	<u>\$ 30,500 00</u>

WILLIAM CLARK,	} Committee.
JOHN W. JEWETT,	
ISAAC H. LONG,	
EDW. L. GODDARD,	
JAMES P. UPHAM,	
DANIEL W. JOHNSON,	
EDWARD J. TENNEY,	

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

In accordance with the usual custom the Chief Engineer would respectfully submit the following report for the year ending March 1st, 1880.

The Fire Department is in excellent condition. The Engines Nos. 3 and 4 are in perfect order with full number of good able-bodied men, a good Hook and Ladder Co, with extension ladders, capable of reaching the highest roof in town.

The Reservoirs are all full except the one on the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, which ought to be repaired as soon as the spring opens sufficiently. The Department have purchased 900 ft. of rubber lined hose the past season, which, with what they previously had, will be sufficient for any occasion.

There have been during the year eight fires and alarms, The sad and long to be remembered Tremont fire, about midnight, March 29th. Stump fence no. 1, midnight, April 23. Stump fence no. 2, 1 o'clock, A. M. May 11, Heywood block, 7 o'clock, P. M., June 25. Sugar River Paper Mill stock house, 7 o'clock P. M., Oct. 26. Claremont Mf'g. Co., 7 o'clock A. M., Jan. 21. An alarm at Mrs. Marcolff's, and one at the shop of Freeman & O'Neil.

L. W. WATRISS,

March 1, 1880.

Chief of Fire Department

Estimate for the Year 1880.

State and county taxes,	\$ 12,184 20
Interest on Town debts,	7,814 00
To pay towards principal of town debt,	2,000 00
Support of Stevens High School,	1,600 00
To repair Stevens High School building,	200 00
Support of poor,	200 00
Town officers,	1,300 00
Fire department,	1,500 00
Incidental expenses,	2,500 00
Street Lights,	200 00
Repairs of highways,	3,000 00
Fiske Free Library,	200 00
Common Schools, am't required by law,	

WILLIAM CLARK,	}	<i>Selectmen of Claremont</i>
JOHN W. JEWETT,		
ISAAC H. LONG		

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL.

The committee having this institution in charge report that there were sixty nine pupils connected with it in the spring term, eighty nine in the fall term and in the term now in session ninety one, making an aggregate of two hundred and forty nine for one term, and an average of eighty three who have claimed membership throughout the year. The average attendance has been quite sensibly less.

There were connected with the school during the term ending Nov. 24, 1868, ninety nine pupils. The average age of the pupils entering that year was sixteen years. The average age of pupils entering the school during the present year was only about fourteen. It is our decided opinion that no scholar should be permitted to enter the lowest class under fourteen years of age. The course of study was originally laid out for scholars of the full average attainment at that age and it has never been (theoretically) altered. Practically, during the last few years, the school has been trying to do the work belonging to the last year or two of the grammar school. The course of study was laid out for four years. It now takes, in a great many cases, five to complete it, and instances have not been very rare of graduates returning and pursuing one or more studies, for a greater or less time, after graduation.

The scholars who entered the fall term of 1874 averaged fifteen years of age. That period being about the middle period of the existence of the school it is easy to see that some cause or other has been steadily though gradually at work diminishing the average age of admission.

There is no question but that the High School, as things are now, is the best school for pupils between thirteen and eighteen years of age; but then, at the same time there is no question but that it is the most expensive. They had better remain longer in the Grammar, because the expense of each scholar in the High School, during the last year, has not been less than thirty four dollars, while in the schools of No. 1 it was only a little over eleven dollars and in No. 10 only about twenty dollars; and if we should take the grammar school alone of either No. 1 or No. 17 it would be in the vicinity of ten or twelve dollars.

This is not to be understood as an argument for reducing the number of pupils in the High School. We do not need less scholars there but more—but we need a different sort. A law keeping out scholars under fourteen years of age might reduce the number the first year after it was enacted and adhered to—if it should do so permanently, and give us the right sort, the expenses of the school might then be reduced, but the tendency now is to an increase of expense, by so enlarging the range of studies and the time taken, by a large proportion of the scholars, to complete the course, as to require another teacher. One teacher can as well manage a school of fifty scholars with a limited range of studies

though high, as two the same number with a larger range though lower. We have very little reason to doubt that if the right policy is pursued, if the right standard of admission is maintained and the necessary vigilance is exercised by the teachers, a school of nearly one hundred scholars can be continuously kept up, consisting mainly of scholars gathered from the grammar schools in town though more and more every year of scholars from other towns. But if the standard of admission is lowered and pupils are allowed to fall back, the tendency must be to lessen the respect of the public for the school as one of high rank, and consequently to diminish attendance.

Occupying the position of guardians of this intended higher institution we cannot but view with concern any influences which we see operating in the community to induce this degeneracy to which we have alluded.

Are there any such influences now? We think there are.

Annually, about the last of June, the people of this village and vicinity come up to this town house and fill not only its seats but its standing room till there is not room for another, to witness the graduating exercises of the highest class in the school. It is the great festival of the year. Nothing else draws such a crowd. Minstrel shows and free exhibitions of some sort may do well, but this entertainment of ours does better—it exceeds them all. We will not stop to enquire why it is so—we do not even presume it is because the entertainment is of a literary character—we simply state it as a *fact* and draw from it the conclusion that the people of this town are *interested* in their High School. The High School is going to *continue*. It will not be put down.

The question is *how* is it going to continue? There can be a continuance on a downward road as well as on an upward. Which shall it be with reference to the school?

The answer to this depends just as much on the kind of scholars sent there as on the grade of teachers employed. You cannot make cloth out of wool till it is made into yarn, be your factory girls never so skilful. You must send your scholars to the High School properly prepared, not only by *age*, which is one of the prerequisites to wisdom, but by previous *right* discipline.

It does not amount to any thing that your boy has been to school every minute of the term and reached the highest line upon the "Roll of Honor", and done this, year in and year out, ever since he became of lawful school age, unless he has been under the influence of some power which could constantly give right direction and judicious assistance to his thoughts. It matters not if he can repeat the words of the countless number of books he has "been through" unless the thoughts intended to be conveyed by those words have become a part of himself.

More harm than good may have been done him all these years, by the influence of an ignorant or unskilled though ever so amiable and willing a teacher. If these things are

so—and we claim no originality in enunciating them—they are *supposed* to be old truths—we see how necessary it is that in our attempts to have a good high school we must begin lower down.

The present principal of our state Normal School stoutly maintains that if there should be any difference in the qualifications of teachers the *best* should be in charge of the primary schools. The theory is, and it cannot be gainsaid, that if foundations are wrongly laid the superstructure must fall. If the work is done badly in the primaries it must be undone in the grammar, and if done badly in the grammar it must be done over in the high before we can expect perfect work. And just here is the difficulty. The work of education is, as a rule, done badly in the lower grades of schools. The point does not need argument—it is conceded. It is our business, as educators, to find and apply the remedy.

Plainly the remedy is the employing of better teachers. But where are they to be found? We do not propose to answer this question directly but to show how we think they *never will be found*.

So long as the appointing power is in the will of an ignorant man or woman teachers fit to teach will never be in our schools. But how is it with our system of district school management? In whose hands is the power of selecting teachers? This question does not need answering. It is just as likely to be in the hands of the most ignorant, prejudiced, or indifferent man as it is to be in those of the best and wisest man or woman in the district. There may be districts which do not contain a man or a woman competent to judge of the qualifications of a teacher. But we will not enlarge on this subject further than to suggest a remedy. And here we might suggest the propriety of a State board of examiners and a State standard of qualifications of teachers, but as these things are beyond our unaided ability to secure, we content ourselves with suggesting the best thing which seems to be practicable. It is this. *Just as soon as possible, abolish the district system*. It may possibly have been the best system once. It is not so now. There are nineteen districts, with perhaps a thousand pupils who attend school more or less. This would give an average of about fifty scholars to a district, and it would be infinitely better if they were evenly divided. But they are not. Nine of these have less than half that number residing in them, and some but five or six scholars who ever attend school. These scholars in these small districts, though they get twice the money per scholar of those in the village, still do not enjoy the same advantages. They ought, in some way, to be enabled to go to other schools. The laws provide a way, but the districts do not adopt the provision. In this and other respects the district system does not and cannot give all equal advantages. The best remedy—it seems to us the only remedy—is to put all the schools in town under one management, and pay their expenses out of one purse.

By this course the town could afford to employ a Superintendent who would give his whole time to the care of the schools. He would be the best man who could be secured; he would have one plan for all the schools; he would examine all the teachers by the same standard—there would be no excuse for retaining an incompetent teacher in any position, and if such a thing were attempted the remedy would be in “rotating” the Superintendent himself.

If a man fit for this office is not to be found in town he can be looked for elsewhere as teachers frequently are.

Having such a head the members of the system would soon be brought into place, and instead of working our schools by every system which the wit of man can devise, and teaching our scholars in dialects so diverse that no two can understand each other’s language, we shall have one harmonious system working towards one common and desirable end, and the results will be such as to unite all intelligent minds in one common approval, which will itself be a powerful influence for good upon all our future labors in behalf of our common schools, and give us material for the High school out of which to make scholars of whom none may be ashamed.

There have been two changes of teachers in the high school during the year. Miss Graves was reelected at the beginning of the year and accepted the appointment, but having subsequently received a call to a more inviting field of labor she asked to be and was released, and Miss C. E. Caldwell of Cincinnati, Ohio, was elected to take her place.

The fall term had scarcely begun before Miss Hamilton, who had been connected with the school for four years, sent in her resignation, on account of ill health. This resignation we very reluctantly accepted, but were so fortunate as to secure in the place of Miss H. a graduate of the same institution, in the person of Miss R. A. Barker, A. B. of the University of Vermont, at Burlington.

We take pleasure in thinking not only that we have a thoroughly competent board of teachers but one entirely satisfactory to the patrons of the school.

Mr Charles H. Eastman who was reelected upon this committee, at the last annual meeting, died before he was able to discharge many of its duties. We think it proper to record our sense of the loss to the town thereby sustained. We found him ever judicious in counsel and firm in his stand for what he believed to be right.

The school property is much in the same condition as at the time of our last report. The roof of the school house has not been in good order for several years. The committee have from time to time made such repairs as they deemed indispensable, but they think it will be the part of wisdom to have the roof examined by a competent builder, and such changes and repairs made as will arrest the injury which is gradually but surely being done to the walls.

We ought not to close this report, though long, without mention of the state of the school with respect to the pupils.

The best teachers and the best course of study and the best discipline in the world are all in vain without the right disposition on the part of the scholars: We are not quite sure that we can speak unqualifiedly in approval of their condition. Not that there is any visible opposition to government or any open refusal to comply with all the wishes of the teachers—without these there can be a carelessness, an indifference, a lack of zeal, an unconscious laziness, an easy yielding to the allurements of pleasure, which are incompatible with a full degree of success as students. We should be glad to see undoubted evidence that each and every pupil is actuated by a sincere and earnest desire to make the most at all times of all the opportunities of advancement afforded him by the school. This is no more than parents have a right to expect and certainly no more than all intelligent citizens desire. It is possible that there is as great a degree of appreciation of these rapidly passing privileges as could be expected at the average age of the pupils, but we think it well to raise the question and commend it to the serious consideration of all, and especially of those in the upper classes.

We close with the report of our treasurer, which we hope will approve itself to all as exhibiting a reasonable degree of economy in the expenses of the school.

Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS.

From Treasurer of former year,	6.40
Selectmen's orders on Town Treasurer,	2,476.02
Tuition, from pupils from out of town,	229.00
	<hr/> \$2,711.42

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Salaries of teachers,	2,090.45
“ Fuel,	143.32
“ Services of Janitor,	91.02
“ Cleaning of building,	14.00
“ Incidentals, including books of reference	76.64
“ Bal. in hands of Treasurer for expenses of the rest of the term,	295.99
	<hr/> \$2,711.42

GEORGE G. IDE,	} Stevens
ALVAH R. CUMMINGS,	
OSMON B. WAY,	
IRA COLBY,	
CLARENCE W. TOLLES.	
	High school
	Committee.

Claremont, March 1st, 1880.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the town of Claremont, have examined the foregoing accounts of the town treasurer, selectmen, overseer of the poor, liquor agent, treasurer of Stevens High School committee, the financial agent of the Fiske Free Library, and the committee on the Tappan fund, and find the same correct with proper vouchers.

WILLIAM E. TUTHERLY,	} Auditors.
C. M. BINGHAM,	
H. W. PARKER.	

REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Schools, For 1879-'80.

In compliance with the laws of the State, I herewith, as Superintendent of the Public Schools, submit my report, accompanied by such observations and suggestions as my experience with these schools enables me to make.

It needed but a little observation to see that the schools were not up to the standard which the laws of the State contemplate them to be, and also where the remedy must first be applied in order to make any marked improvement in all of them. It is not because a disposition exists among people to keep the yearly appropriations at the lowest figures; it is not because of the incompetence of teachers; but it is because the town still persists in clinging to a system which, wherever it prevails, especially in thickly populated towns, keeps the schools at a very low standard; a system that has become so antiquated that it has lost all vitality.

Should the management of Monadnock mills persist in running its machinery with old fashioned paddle or breast, instead of the model Tyler wheels, it surely would not commit a greater folly than does a town which clings to a system of public schools that has long since been superseded by one that is better.

In Massachusetts the old district system has been thoroughly weighed and found wanting. Remnants thereof still exist in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont. In these States, however, measures have been adopted for its gradual abolition. New Hampshire is the only State where it still retains a strong foothold, and our town is the only one of its size and population in the State having such a large and compactly built village, which has not taken some measures for a more thorough grading of schools than the district system will admit.

NECESSITY FOR A RE-ADJUSTMENT.

While many of the western cities and towns can justly boast of their excellent schools, New England after all takes the lead in a school system so organized that all the children in the towns have equal opportunities for receiving an education, no matter how remote their homes may be from the centres of population.

I ask, Do all the children of our town enjoy such equal opportunities?

The present appropriation does very well, but it would be better were it increased a thousand dollars. At present some sections of the town are more highly favored than others.

No good reason can be given why the children in No. 12 should have but one term of schooling, and Nos. 4, 6, 10, 13, and 19, but two terms; or that all should not have from 34 to 36 weeks of instruction.

A slight re-adjustment of these districts would afford better educational facilities, and that too without greatly increasing the distance which some of the children would have to travel in going to and from school.

In Nos. 8 and 10 the school-houses are unfit for use. Nos. 14 and 19 are but little better.

A new building reared somewhere between Nos. 10 and 14, would be a decided advantage to the people of both districts, though it might slightly increase the distance of travel for those children from Cornish who now attend in school No. 14.

The parents in Nos. 13 and 19 might profitably avail themselves of the provisions of Chap. 86, Sec. 25 of the General Statutes, which empower towns and districts to carry such children as live more than a mile and a half from school, to another district. No. 8 might also enter into such an arrangement with No. 5, for at least a portion of the year.

Nos. 6 and 16 should work together as one district, the same as they did in former years.

Thus ten or eleven schools could be maintained outside of the village, kept open a longer time, and give the children attending them far better opportunities than they can have at present.

And should the village districts, Nos. 1, 9, 15, 17 and 18, join hands and work together for their mutual advantage, a system of schools might be established, not only in the village, but also throughout the whole town, that would afford models for others to imitate.

Surely, it is an anomaly that in a circle having a radius of less than a mile, there should be five separate school districts, entirely independent of each other, having, according to the Selectmen's report, 1038 schoolable children, and that these children should be deprived of the advantages of a thoroughly graded system of schools, especially a Grammar school, in which they might be fitted for the business of life and for the High School.

It is true that Nos. 1, 15 and 17 have each a Grammar school, conducted as well as the present system will admit. Those in Nos. 1 and 17 have now two classes each, while No. 15 is obliged to

have four. However efficient and faithful the teachers may be, that thorough grading which is an indispensable condition of first-class schools, cannot be secured under the present system. Some of those pupils who are able to keep up with their classes and go ahead in their studies, are kept back by those of less ability, to the detriment of both, and of the whole school. At present there is no remedy for this evil. The grading of pupils must be made more with a view to room than to ability and acquirements. If a lower room is too full, a certain number must be taken out of it and placed in one higher. But if there were a larger number to select from the evil I have spoken of might be obviated. And thus all would be gainers.

In No. 15 the number of pupils is too large for two teachers, and there ought to be another room and another teacher. But should this be done, on account of the limited appropriation, the sessions would have to be considerably shortened.

Nos. 9 and 18 labor under the disadvantage of being mixed schools, lying on the outskirts of a large village in which they ought to be included. No 9 has too many pupils with too many grades to enable a good teacher to do justice to each. Five pupils from No. 18 now attend the Grammar school in No. 1, their parents cheerfully paying for a privilege, of which as taxpayers in the town, under a different system, they ought to be able to avail themselves, without pay. Nos. 15 and 9 have each about the same number of pupils who are sufficiently advanced to enter the first division in a Grammar school. These, with the first division in Nos. 1 and 17 could make one class, all members of which would pursue the same studies, under one teacher. Then the other departments could also be graded more systematically, and the good results from such a system would soon become apparent. Greater interest would be manifest on the part of the pupils, the teachers could devote more time to each class, and one term of such work would be equal to two under the old system. The more ambitious pupils from other districts could also avail themselves of this privilege.

The teachers in the Grammar schools have been faithful; but they have had to deal with pupils who came to them from the lower grades with only a very inadequate preparation. Those in the other grades have tried to improve their methods of teaching, aiming at a greater degree of thoroughness in their work, and also in directing the pupils so to study their lessons as to comprehend them.

Good work has been done during the past year in some of the schools outside of the village. The small number of pupils in these schools enabled the teachers to devote more personal attention to each one. This Winter there were in attendance at these schools about thirteen pupils whose proper place would be the High School. Nearly all the teachers have cheerfully co-operated with me in adopting improved methods of instruction. They depended less upon the text books, and the pupils began to learn their lessons by the natural methods instead of the mere committing to memory of words and phrases.

I earnestly recommend that the town make some provision whereby the present imperfect system may be changed for one that is more in accord with progress. Unless this is done we cannot expect the highest results. All, who have had experience in teaching, agree in condemning this system. I cannot do better than quote the words of the Superintendent of Schools in Deerfield, N. H. What he says is applicable to Claremont, as well as any other town :

"Reason and fact alike condemn it as a fruitful source of inconveniences and evils. It perpetuates poor school houses, inefficient teachers, and neighborhood feuds and jealousies. It prevents the equalization of school advantages, and stands in the way of a proper classification of pupils. It makes no provision for the adequate supply of the necessary aids to instruction, as requisite appliances for the illustration of the studies taught in the schools. As compared with the town or municipal system, it is both expensive and inefficient."

TEACHERS.

Teachers ought to remember that the old hum-drum method of instruction has had its day, and ought by no means to be retained. The changes and improvements in the methods of teaching have been as marked as in every other department of industry. Special training for the work of teaching is as fruitful of good results as it is in other professions. It is to be regretted that more of our high-school graduates who intend to teach do not avail themselves of the excellent advantages afforded by the New Hampshire State Normal School. If teachers would read "The New England Journal of Education," and study carefully Orcott's, Northend's and Horace Mann's works on education they would soon become more desirable teachers.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE HIGH SCHOOL.

As Claremont has a well-equipped High School, supported at public expense, the closest relations ought to subsist between it and the public schools. The High school has been compelled to do work that properly comes within the spheres of the Grammar and Intermediate schools. There has never been any coöperation between the two departments.

Before the spring term commenced I ascertained what the probable standard of admission to the High School would be, and accordingly directed the teachers in the Grammar and Mixed schools to the attainment of that standard with the more advanced classes. Twelve applicants passed a very creditable examination at the first trial. About twenty-five in all were received. These are dealt with as a preparatory class, and are now receiving such instruction as will enable them to begin the next term with better preparation than any class that preceded them.

There is in the High School building a room that remains unused. If the town system prevailed quite a number from all the

schools might be selected as a preparatory class, where, under competent instructors, they would receive better training than they do at present. Such a course would prevent much of the ill feeling and prejudice which has been engendered on account of the rejection of applicants.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

I have already spoken of school houses that are unfit for use. Most of them—not excepting those in Nos. 1 and 17—have no proper means of ventilation. 'Tis true in some of them there are ventilators, but as far as I can see the foul air passes no farther than the hollow on the ceiling, or into a garret that has no outlet for the air. This leaves the teacher no alternative but to let down the windows, which is surely not the best way of affording such an even temperature as will preserve the general health of teacher and pupils. The large fire places in the old fashioned log school houses afforded better means of ventilation than are found in any of the school houses in town.

Then another thing, a barbarous invention, which causes more sickness among scholars than any thing else,—the extraordinary length of stove pipes, suspended in various fanciful ways overhead, close to the ceiling. Enough money has been expended on this superfluous piping to build two decent chimneys for each room. In nearly all of the school rooms the floors are very cold in the winter. Thus the great Boerhave's maxim for the preservation of health, "Keep the head cool and the feet warm," is continually violated.

VISITING SCHOOLS.

A visit now and then by the parents produces the best of feeling, and stimulates the pupils to increased exertion. All through the town parents have been very negligent in this duty. Visits on the last day of school may be commendable, but they are not so useful as visits at other times. The Registers show that most of those who have visited the schools are friends and admirers of the teachers.

MAPS, GLOBES, DICTIONARIES, ETC.

Of these things there is a lamentable deficiency in our schools. I must cite, as an exception, the new map of New Hampshire which has lately been introduced. Nearly all the others are so old and dilapidated that they are almost useless as aids to instruction. There are not more than six or seven globes in all the schools, and some of these look as though they had passed through terrible convulsions. The number of dictionaries is likewise limited. No school room should be without a copy of either Worcester's or Webster's large quarto dictionary.

The Primary schools stand in need, not only of maps and globes, but also of numeral frames, music charts, color charts, pictures for illustrating natural history, blocks and other appliances—things very essential to a well regulated Primary school.

TAPPAN FUND.

The method of distributing the proceeds of this fund is not uniform throughout the town; it is left optional with the Prudential Committee. To say that it has not produced more regular attendance and stimulated diligence in study, would be perverting facts. The large number of names on the roll of honor confirms this.

CHANGE OF BOOKS AND SUPPLY OF BOOKS.

During the past year a change has been made in the method of studying Grammar. To facilitate this the Swinton's series of books has been introduced. A greater interest has been aroused in the study of this intricate science. The publishers have sold them on the most favorable terms.

Complaints are frequently made because of the high rate at which school books are sold. In order to remove this evil I would recommend that the town adopt a system in vogue in other states by appropriating three or four hundred dollars for the purchase of necessary books, and authorizing the Selectmen or Superintending Committee to sell them at a slight advance above cost, so as to repay the necessary expense.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD SMILEY.

The tabular statement gives the average attendance of pupils, for all the schools, until February 27, at which time most of them closed. The schools in No. 15 continue one week, and those in No. 1, three weeks longer. The Roll of Honor was likewise made out until that time.

ROLL OF HONOR.

A List of Pupils who have been present every day during one, two or three terms.

DISTRICT No. 1. *Grammar School.* For one term—Florence L. Kempton, Nellie N. Kempton, Mary B. Allen, Addie M. Ransom, Willie D. Elmer Edward E. Winn, James E. Swift, Ernest L. Guttersen, Willie H. Coffrin, John M. Whipple.

For two terms—Jennie M. Hall, Mary A. J. Burns, Susie N. Swain, Ora D. Blanchard, Ned W. Blood, Henry A. Haskell, Arthur Chase, Jr., Charles A. Neal, Herbert T. Spencer.

For three terms—William B. Deane

Intermediate. For one term—Frank Coffrin, Harry G. Dickinson, Willie Elmer, Duane Lear, Charles Mann, Mike Reynolds, Herbert Spencer, George E. Wolcott, Annie L. Kennedy, Ellen Macomber, Nellie M. Neale, Maggie Keating, George C. Warner, Nellie J. Powers, Vallia L. Smith, Rose M. Charon, Carlton Chase, Emma Brooks, Edna Ewer, Annie Kennedy, Bessie Kennedy, Clara Bean.

For two terms—Verne Harriman, Rena S. Noyes, Robert Burns, Harry G. Buel, Nellie M. Burns, Emma A. Kempton, Lillie I. Macomber.

For three terms—Levi A. Judkins.

1st *Primary*. For one term—Ralph Abbott, Robert Burns, Albert Ainsworth, Benjamin Kelsey, Edna Ewer, Emma Kempton, Emily Lewis, Harry Buel, Charley Briggs, Georgie Fitch, Edwin Heywood, Florence Sleeper, Amanda Wallace, Josie Keating.

For two terms—Oscar Smith, Don Colby, Grace Burns.

For three terms—John Burns, Herbert Webb.

2d *Primary*. For one term—David Anell, Ixis Boucher, Paul Couchier, Rennie La Floyd, Georgiana La Floyd, Johnny Ely, Arthur Lavote.

DISTRICT No. 2. For one term—Carrie E. Bailey, Frank E. Chase, George Delano, Mattie Hart, Bennie Nichols, Minnie H. Walker, Eva E. Walker, Fannie A. Walker, Eddie Stockwell.

For two terms—Fernando Ayer, Clarence E. Dole, Addie M. Chase, Frances E. Fisher, Luna J. Nichols.

For three terms—John D. Ayer, Freddie E. Ayer, Ralph H. Bailey.

DISTRICT No. 3. For one term—Aurie N. Cone, Florence E. Cone, Addie A. Fargo, Annie E. Lull, Chester P. Shedd, Martha E. Shedd.

For two terms—Ola M. Pope.

For three terms—Katie F. Reed.

DISTRICT No. 4. For one term—Ella Cross, John Farrington, Charles Lovejoy, Luther Terry, Jennie Lovejoy.

For two terms—Ada Cowley, Minnie Cowley.

DISTRICT No. 5. For one term—Henry White, Kate Daly, Hattie White.

For three terms—Clifton Densmore, Daniel Canty, Matthew Canty, Foster J. Heath, Forest T. Heath, Charles Perry, Richard Jones, James Tearry, James Daly, David W. Daly, John M. Daly, Julia White, Nellie M. Fitch.

DISTRICT No. 6. For one term—Lizzie A. Cassidy, Delia Emery.

For two terms—Mary J. Cassidy.

DISTRICT No. 7. For one term—Willie C. Phelps, Daniel Spearin, Lilla Dana, Frances S. Leet, Della E. Whitman, Martha L. Stone, Florence B. Leet, Eva M. Stone, Mary O. Stone, Osmond E. Stone.

For two terms—Carrie C. Leet.

For three terms—Ella G. Leet.

DISTRICT No. 8. For one term—Stella E. Putnam, James D. Sweeney.

For two terms—Kate E. Sweeney.

DISTRICT No. 9. John Carroll, Thomas A. Bailey, Imogene Foster, Stella French, Joe Mann, Nettie N. Hubbard, Fannie F. Wilson, Minnie Wolcott.

For two terms—Murrie Griffith, Etta Lewis, Willie Lewis, Frank Wilson, Clara Kenney, Hannah Carroll.

For three terms—Winnie Griffith, Myrtie Griffith, Lucy M. Young.

DISTRICT No. 10. For one term—Willie F. Jenkins, Myrtie Dole, Rosie J. Jenkins.

For two terms—Arthur Lamberton, Lillie M. Gaffney, Annie E. Gaffney.

DISTRICT No. 11. For one term—Eugene F. Cowles, Ora Cowles, Annie D. Gamash, Ida Gamash, Grace M. Stowell, Arthur Stowell, Albert Jerry, Bertie M. Jewett, Reuben E. Johnson.

DISTRICT No. 12. Samuel Wagner, Elvira Patch, Ida B. Patch.

DISTRICT No. 13. For one term—Flora G. Leaser, Eddie Chaffin, Lemmie R. Dole, Hermon E. Dole, Ina R. Dole.

DISTRICT No. 14. For one term—Ella Freeman, Minnie Freeman, James Messer, Etta Judd, Grace Judd, Abbie Slate, Lucian Slate, Sadie Wheeler.

For two terms—James W. Colburn, John C. Freeman, Eddie Freeman, Walter Judd.

For three terms—John B. Colburn.

DISTRICT No. 15. *Grammar School.* For one term—Willie Bean, Willie Bush, Nathan Fay, Johnnie Frawley, Genie Rowell, David Thebodo, Mary Thebodo, Alice Bean, Addie Barney, Agnes Hoban, Minnie Rowell, Addie Walker, Dora Frister, Etta Ayer.

For two terms—Etta Foss, Gertie Sulloway, John Stewart, Clarence Reed, Charles Abbot,

For three terms—Emma Carey, Charles Crowley.

Primary. For one term—Eddie Bean, George Ashey, Frank Daley, Herbert Daley, Willie Frister, Tommy Hoban, Willie Hoban, Johnny Shannon, Johnnie Whittles, Annie Heslin, Maggie Surratt, Sarah Whittles, Paul Boucher, Bertie Rowell, Mary Boucher, Lyman Lozo.

For two terms—Fred Back, Louis Thibodo, Ella Carey, Annie Crowley, Fannie Labor, Maggie McLaughlin, Georgianna Charon, Josephine Thibodo, Florence Abbott.

For three terms—Johnny Carey, Cornelius Connor, Lizzie Connor, Maggie Crowley.

DISTRICT No. 16. For one term—Stella G. Wright, Dollie E. Towne, Edward J. Rossiter, Charlie P. Rossiter, Roy P. Towne, Ralph C. Towne, James E. Rossiter.

For two terms—Charlie P. Rossiter, Annie M. Jones.

DISTRICT No. 17. *Grammar School.* For one term—Eugene Baker, Fred Briggs, Edgar Carrier, Webster Thrasher, Annie Bailey, Florence Bailey, A. Lou Briggs, Lizzie Carey, Stella Graves, Nellie McCarty, Hattie Sargent, Gratha Volk, Eva Jenks, Florence Ward.

For two terms—Charles W. Darling, John Hoban, Sheridan Stowell, Mertie Collins, Eva Norman, Abbie Perkins, Harry Eaton, Webb Freeman, Glennie Hurd, Edward Smiley, Susie Bailey, Myra Briggs, Belle Donegan, Ida Stowell, Mabel Thrasher.

For three terms—Willie Dart, James McGuire, Samuel Prouty, Winnie Mulhern, Mary Weld, Martha Weld.

Intermediate. For one term—Harry Eaton, Charles Perkins, Edward Smiley, Glennie Hurd, Bessie Briggs, Rose Carey, Eva Colburn, Ida Dustin, Eva Jenks, George O. Ball, Willie D. Frye, Fannie E. Dowlin, Katie M. Hough, Nellie M. Mason, Nellie L.

Redfield, Maud M. Spaulding, Clara B. Ward, Birdie B. Eastman, Bertha A. Pierce, Emma A. Taylor, Willie H. Richardson, Gertrude Sargent, Mary A. Bailey.

For two terms—Henry Spaulding, Annie A. Stowell, Nellie B. Strong, Patrick Kitrick, Lettie M. Collins, Alice E. Hall, Elizabeth M. Hoban, Mary E. Putnam.

For three terms—Eugene Burbank, Willie Putnam, Alice Freeman, Annie M. Hoban, Flora M. Spring.

Terrace Primary. For one term—Lettie Collins, Katie C. Hough, Ellen Lunderville, Victoria Michard, Grace Bailey, Nellie Redfield, Mary Putnam, Willie Bradbury, John Lunderville, Fred Strong, Nettie Frye, Grace Fifield, Gertie Jones, Marion Pierce, Willie McClintock, Henry Levey, Bertie Lewis, Lounie Lewis, John Martin, Fred Perkins, Frank Taylor, Arthur Day.

For two terms—Mary Cragin, Christina Lawson, Nellie Mulhern, Mary Noley, Verlina Pierce, Henry Hurd, John Martin, Urbane Pierce, Eben Willis, Jennie Carêy, Frank Graves, Cleon Howe, George Papps.

For three terms—Katie Carey, Mary Machaud, Katie Papps.

Pearl street Primary. For one term—Mary A. Bailey, Estelle M. Grandy, Alice E. Hall, Lizzie M. Hoban, Ethel B. Ide, Ellen E. Mason, Ernest M. Gerry, Willie Richardson, Albert Spring, Henry Sargent, Gennie Heath, Willie Farrington, George Hoban, De Witt Howe, Eddie McCarty, Urbane Pierce, Daniel Murphy, Minnie Tolles, Lizzie Prouty.

For two terms—Catharine Eaton, Katie F. Farrington, Florence Southwick, Royal P. Hurd, Richard McCarthy, Elmer Jackson, Charlie Mason, Randolph Mosely, Charles Nevers, Walter Woolley.

For three terms—Hattie M. Sanders, James Richardson, Harry S. Sanders.

DISTRICT No. 18. For one term—Arthur Blanchard, Blanche Grow, William Kimball, Charlie Nevers, Harry Russell, Charles Russell, Edith Howard, Iola Taylor, Mary Walker, Nettie Walker, Jane Walker, Mabel Golden, Ora Reed, M. Lizzie Walker, Arthur Blanchard, Wallace E. Moody.

For two terms—George Hall, Florence Blanchard, Josie Webster, Grace Webster, Edward S. Read.

DISTRICT No. 19. For one term—J. Wallace Burbee, Willie C. Grannis, Emma M. Judd, Ada E. Judd, Justin W. Smith, Josie C. Smith, Chester H. Smith, Dexter Smith.

No. of District.	Names of Prudential Committees.	School money.	Tappan Fund.	Department.	Summer, Fall and Winter.	Names of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Av. attendance	Length in weeks	No. of Pupils in district.	Wages per month including board.
1	Henry C. Deane,	\$1592.28	\$596.31	Gram. Inter. Primaries.	S	Katharine H. Deane,	48	44	11	436	\$28.00
					F	"	40	35	12		30.50
					W	Mary B. Deane,	58	47	15		36.00
					S	Alice B. Ide,	35	25	11		24.00
					F	"	34	27	12		24.00
					S	Anna J. Brooks,	38	36	11		28.00
					F	"	42	39	12		28.00
					W	"	38	35	15		28.00
					S	Edwin F. Bailey,	29	26	11		32.00
					F	"	34	31	12		32.00
2	John Ayer,	210.72	53.30	....	W	Edgar O. Silver,	33	32	15		60.00
					S	Clara M. Perkins,	22	20	8	39	26.00
					F	"	26	24	10		26.00
3	Hosea P. Shedd,	137.64	24.64	....	W	Marshall S. Rossiter,	27	24	9		40.00
					S	Alice E. Rollins,	13	10	8	18	16.00
					F	"	13	11	7		16.00
					W	"	11	8	12		17.00
4	Daniel Burbee,	182.88	42.40	....	S	Martha A. Grannis,	24	21	12	31	24.00
					W	Charlotte M. Lewis,	18	15	12		26.00
5	Ingalls Heath,	200.28	49.24	....	S	M. Tilley Putnam,	22	19	11	36	20.00
					F	"	22	21	9		20.00
					W	"	24	22	12		24.00
6	Marion Cassady,	148.08	28.74	....	S	Sarah H. Colby,	8	7	10	21	16.00
					W	Willard C. Hunton,	13	11	12		26.50
7	Henry Straw,	189.84	45.13	....	S	Charlotte M. Lewis,	14	13	10	33	20.00
					F	"	13	12	6		20.00
					W	M. Evelyn Tolles,	20	19	12		20.00
8	Grov'nr Putnam,	123.72	19.14	....	S	M. Evelyn Tolles,	11	10	8	14	20.00
					F	"	8	7	9		20.00
					W	Clara G. Cohen,	10	8	9		20.00
9	Austin Willey,	283.80	82.07	....	S	Alice A. Rogers,	39	36	11	60	24.00
					F	"	40	37	11		24.00
					W	Edwin F. Jones,	38	34	12		42.00
10	Lawr'ce Gaffney,	113.28	15.05	...	S	Julia A. Hickson,	8	7	10	11	20.00
					F	S. Alice Hough,	6	4	11		20.00
11	M. L. Jewett,	217.68	56.08	....	S	Burt Chellis,	20	17	12	41	20.00
					F	Fannie Roberts,	22	20	10		20.00
					W	Steph. G. Roberts, jr.	26	22	12		30.00
12	Peter Haubrich,	106.32	12.33	....	W	Luella Smith,	6	5	16	9	22.00
13	Erastus C. Bailey	106.32	12.33	....	S	Flora E. Richardson,	3	2	9	9	18.00
					F	"	6	4	11		18.00
14	Henry W. Slate,	141.60	27.32	....	S	Abbie L. Clark,	16	14	8	20	20.00
					F	Lilla D. Ide,	14	11	9		20.00
					W	Lizzie V. Clark,	12	10	8		24.00
15	Granville Rowell,	645.72	224.30	Gram. Prim.	S	Agnes J. Graves,	69	54	11	164	32.00
					F	"	59	52	11		32.00
					W	Fannie G. Patrick,	55	50	13		32.00
					S	Austin Goward,	41	36	11		36.00
					F	E. D. Reardon,	39	39	12		36.00
					W	"	44	35	15		40.00
16	J. G. Harriman,	116.76	16.43	....	S	Hattie L. Rand,	11	7	8	12	17.00
					F	Mary Colby,	9	8	8		17.00
					W	Rosella Perry,	11	9	12		20.00
					S	Lilla D. Ide,	48	44	10		24.00
17	I. D. Hall, } C. N. Freeman, } H. C. Sanders, }	1244.28	459.55	Gram. Inter. 2 Primaries.	F	M. T. Wells,	46	42	11	336	24.00
					W	Annie H. Dow,	45	42	11		24.00
					S	Fannie A. Spencer,	53	46	10		24.00
					F	"	45	42	11		24.00
					W	"	32	35	11		24.00
					S	Marion L. Eggleston,	36	32	11		28.00
					F	"	34	32	11		28.00
					W	"	31	29	9		28.00
					S	Isophene K. Dow,	40	37	11		36.00
					F	"	34	31	12		36.00
18	W. F. Howard,	193.32	46.50	....	W	"	38	35	12		40.00
					S	Fannie G. Patrick,	30	26	9	34	20.00
					F	Clara L. Wyman,	27	21	9		20.00
					W	William H. Drury,	20	18	11		24.00
19	Geo. C. Grannis,	123.72	19.14	S	Lizzie A. Weld,	9	8	9	14	22.00
					F	"	4	2	21		22.00

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